THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1863.

CO-OPERATIVE FANATICISMS.

In the excellent address of Dr. Walker before the Alumni Association of Harvard College, from which we made copious citations a few days ago, the speaker, while ascertaining the character and enforcing the duties of educated and patriotic men at this juncture, referred to a class of persons who pervert and abuse the gifts of a cultivated understanding by demonstrating, in their words and their conduct, that if knowledge is always power it is not always virtue. In the case, however, of even such persons he is charitable enough to suggest that it is not always necessary to suppose deliberate and purposed wrong on their part. It may be, he says, "a strong constitutional propensity" which drives such men to find their motives of activity in the pleasure of venting their spleen and of making a sensation. Representatives of this unfortunate class, he adds, " are found every where, 'at least in all free communities; men who are cursed with a passion to be forever meddling, ' forever before the public; with whom, therefore, 'it is as natural to be visionaries and disorganizers 'as to breathe. They may be educated or not; 'when educated, however, nobody would think to 'account for their conduct by saying it was be-' cause of their education ; it would be much more ' reasonable to say it was in spite of it."

> The Insurgent States have for many years been afflicted with a tribe of such "visionaries and disorganizers" Whether taking for their thesis the relations of men in society or in the State, they have propounded doctrines the most crude and per nicious. Seeking to establish the proposition that there could be no well-regulated social system without the institute of slavery, they vainly strove to erect the exceptional into the normal, and the transitory into the eternal. Sapping the founda tions of civil order that they might build on the ruins of the Constitution and Union a new polity, they indulged in the propagandism of ideas at once the most revolutionary and illogical. The result of their teachings is before us in the dissolution of social ties, the confusion of political subordination, and the destruction throughout wide areas in the South of all that makes life not only happy, but desirable. The demagogues long sowed to the wind, and the people, who lent to them credent ears, are now reaping the whirlwind.

> The North, too, has long been afflicted with its peculiar class of "visionaries and disorganizers"men who have preached the evangel of liberty, not in love to the slave, but in bate for his master. By them the covenants of the fathers have been cast out and trampled under foot. Invective has been with such men their favorite if not their only dialect. And to-day, amid the blazing fires which they have aided to kindle, they are found glorying in their shame, but bringing confusion of faces to all true lovers of their country.

> We reproduce in another place a letter from that genuine philanthropist and tried patriot, THURLOW WEED, in comment on the execrable barbarities of the late mob in New York city, especially as manifested in the heart-rending cru-No humane mind can contemplate such exhibitions of depravity without horror at the strange perversity of human nature from which they spring. They argue the presence of a moral gangrene in the community which breeds such disorders, and the symptoms of the disease call for study and reflection. We believe that Mr. Weed rightly ascertains and divides the responsibility for that inflammation of the public mind which has led to such feverish eruptions of crime on the part of the unthinking multitude in New York. The causes which superinduce any political or popular development are always complex in their nature. It is only ignorance or prejudice which sees in such explosions of violence as recently convulsed a great city like New York nothing more than the presence of a single element of disaffection. Wherever we mark the effervescence of human passions we are sure to find that it has been preceded by the commingling of diverse sentiments thrown into the seething caldron of public debate.

The features presented by the late riot in New York sufficiently reveal its paternity. The deeds of blood and rapine and outrage visited upon the heads of inoffensive negroes were the offspring not only of native depravity on the part of the rioters, but were begotten by the promisenous union of two equally deplorable fanaticisms-one of which panders to the sentiment of caste by seeking to intensify the vulgar prejudice against a despised race, and the other of which makes the welfare and elevation of this race the be-all and end-all of its political activity and social aspiration. The well-belanced mind seeks to shun each of these extremes, because they are the natural complements of each other in generating an antagonism which is injurious to the cause of social amelioration even where it is not prejudicial to the security of the State. True philanthropy seeks the elevation of all men, but not by the methods of those who "inflame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro," or of those whose words and whose demeanor serve to show that they are "visionaries and disorganizers," more intent on "venting their spleen and making a sensation" than in doing good to their fellow-men.

ARMY OFFICERS RETIRED.

By direction of the President the following officer are to be retired from active service, and their names en tered on the retired list of officers of the grade to they now respectively belong, in accordance with section twelve of the act approved July 17, 1862 This order is

to take effect on the 1st of August, 1863: Mejor Gen. John E. Wool; Brig Gen. William S. Har rey; Brev. Brg. Gen. Harvey Brown, Colonel of the Fifth Artillery; Col. Justin Dimick, First Artillery; Col. Chas. 8. Merchant, Fourth Artillery; and Lieut. Col. Martin Burke, Third Artillery.

Gen. SickLes, accompanied by several members of his staff and Surgeon Simm, left this city yesterday morning in a special car for New York. The General was much improved in appearance, and seemed to be sufficiently vigorous to bear the fatigues of the journey. He was to remain in Philadelphia last night, and proceeded to New JUDICIAL OPINION.

Several of the towns in the State of Maine having, in public meetings, voted to raise the sam of three hundred dollars as a commutation in money for such of their citizens as may be dratted into the military service of the United States under the law passed by the last Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces, Governor COBURN has taken judicial advice as to the legality of such proceeding. The constitution of Maine, it seems, uthorizes the Governor to require the "opinions" of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court upon important questions of law and upon solemn ccasions;" and accordingly, under this power, Gov. Coburn asks the opinion of the Court upon the legal questions involved in the following inter-

1. Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit 1. Has a city or town may legal right to prouge to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutations of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the service of the United States under the law aforesaid?

2. Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by

taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizent as may be thus drafted?

The Judges thus addressed have given an opinion adverse to the legality of such a proceeding. Under the national aspects of the question they argue as follows :

"As Congress has the power to command and requir the rervices of each citizen, so it may prescribe the mode and manner of obtaining such services. The obligation of obedience rests upon the citizen. It is part of the duty he owes to the Government which protects his rights. The duty is personal—that of each citizen. If drafted, the revice must be his personal service. It a substitute is provice must be his personal service. If a substitute is pro-cured 'the precuration of such substitute' is to be made by the person drafted. If commutation money be paid, he is to make such psyment. A friend may volunteer as a substitute, or may aid him in procuring whatever sum of money may be determined by the Secretary of War as the price of exemption, as he may aid him in discharging any other personal liability. But the liability—whether to serve, to procure a substitute, or to pay the sum fixed as a commutation—is in each case alike a personal liability. Each is as much a personal hability as the obligation to pay a tax duly assessed, or to discharge a debt, or to per-form any other act required by contract or by statute."

The municipal relations of the question-that is, the degree in which its solution depends on the municipal laws of Maine-are thus expounded by the Court, whose opinion under this head will be understood to have exclusive application to the legislation of that single State. The Judges say :

"It will be perceived, therefore, that the question amounts to this—whether a town can legally raise money gratuitously to discharge the pecuniary obligations of the citizens, or to procure their exemption from military or other service. Is such a power conferred upon the municipal corporations of this State?

"The general power of towns to raise money is given by the Revised Statutes of 1858, chapter 3, section 26, i by the Revneed Statutes of 1895, chapter 3, section 25, in these words: 'The qualified voters of a town may raise such sums as are necessary for the maintenance and support of schools and the poor; for making and repairing highways, and town ways, and bridges, for the purchasing and fencing of burying grounds, for purchasing or building and keeping in repair a hearse and house therefor for the exclusive use of its citizens; and for other necessary

By subsequent acts further powers have been conferred upon towns; and the exercise of doubtful powers has been confirmed by legislative authority. But the raising of money under statutory provisions to co-operate with the General Government is manifestly to be distinguished from raising money for purposes so different, unauthorized by any aristing law.

"The words 'other necessary town charges' do not constitute a new and distinct grant of unlimited power to raise money for any purpose whatsoever, at the will and pleasure of a majority. They embrace all incidental expenses arising directly or indirectly in the due and legitimate exercise of the various powers conferred by statute.

"While towns may raise money to discharge all liabilities in the performance of their multiplied municipal duties, they cannot, unless new powers are conferred, or an excess of power receives a subsequent legal ratification, transcend the authority given by the statute, and incur liabilities in no way arising in the course of its exercise.

The Court conclude their opinion as follows: "Were a town to raise money to be distributed to favored individuals, the tax assessed for such a purpose could not for a moment be upheld. Still less can it be when the obvious and inevitable tendency of it would be to defeat the object for which the act of Congress before not to raise money. Its preliminary and special purpose was to suppress insurrection by means of an armed force, to be raised in pursuance of its provisions. If one town may assess taxes to pay the commutation money of those who may be drafted, so may all; and the Government would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the nation surrendered into the power of those who are warring for its overthrow. By such a course the wealth and taxable property of the community would be diverted from the defence of the Government, and the resources of the State would be turned to its destruction, by depriving it of the means necessary for its preservation.

"We therefore answer each of the interregatories in the negative."

THE WAR POWERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

There is much reason to apprehend that those who are ready to sanction any and every resort by injudicious Generals to "extraordinary powers," because, as they say, we are living in "war times." and that the regular modes of proceeding are not adequate to the exigency, have really failed to understand how truly the Constitution provides for a time of war. A Republican contemporary, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, in replying to those who would deny the existence of the belligerent prerogatives conferred by that instrument on Congress and the President, says :

gress and the President, says:

"Our Constitution, like the people for whom it was made, is, it is true, adapted to a state of peace. Our fathers—its founders—expected and intended that this would be pre-eminently a peaceful nation: and accordingly they made full and fair provisions for this national condition. But they also knew full well, not only by reason and by the example of all national history, but also by their own blood-bought experience, that ability in war is a condition precedent to national peace; and accordingly they embodied in the Constitution and in the Government thereby created the most perfect and effective war power that any nation ever possessed.

"It was not necessary, nor even proper, to insert in that great instrument a complete war code. They who prepared and composed it had too much soundness of judgment to attempt to do so. Their large-mindedness would not permit them to disfigure their great work, as some politicians would perhaps now do, with petty details. But they did insert abundant and plain provisious for the exercise by this nation of all the functions and powers of war allowable to any nation. We quote some of its provisions to show how plainly it is a war Constitution:

"That Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for government and regulation of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

"The Executive power shall be vested in a l'resident of the United States."

States.

"The Executive power shall be vested in a l'resident of the United States of America. He shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will taithfully execute the effice of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

"It is improssible to allow force to these provisions to

"It is impossible to allow force to these provisions, to attach to the words used their plain, simple, and obvious signification, and yet deny to this nation and to its executive agent all the war power which can rightfully be ever exercised by any nation on earth. This power is not abrogated by the peace provisions contained in the same instrument. Both stand and are to be interpreted to-

A NEW COMMISSIONER TO ENGLAND. credited agent of the United States to the Courts of Europe, and as commissioned legal adviser of our Ministers in England and France in reference to matters of great importance. The fiest of powerful iron atsamers now being fitted out at Buttonwood, in Great Britain, is supposed to be for the rabel navy. His visit probably has direct reference to that fact. THE NAVY AT CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal, writing of board the Monitor Mentank, a iversome interesting details under date of the 10th, of the part taken by the iron-clad n the late attack upon the batteries on Morris Island. He opens his letter thus :

"Again this familiar locality has bee me the scene of attring events, and the big-mouthed guns which a few months ago sent the thunders of loyalty, union and good government into the ears of tresson, secession, and oppressoon, are giving good accounts of the work which hour after hour they are now doing. The lew bluffs of Morris Island, which front the main ship channel, and have been dotted with one-gun batteries, torbidding the entrance into the channel of any thing but block-de runners and iron clads, are now held by loys!, Union-loving troops, and the stars and stripes are floating above them, and within three miles

The writer then proceeds to state that on the morning of the 4th instant, when the iron-cla's Montauk Weehaw. ken, and N. hant were lying quietly in Port Royal herber, for sea, reporting readiness to move by Tuesday evening. Though the vesrels thus repairing had their engines apart turrets and pilot houses being strengthened, and every thirg in as opposite condition as possible from "fighting trim," yet two days sufficed to put them into shape again, and before the limited time had expired they were in order to move. The Catakill and Patapaco were still in Edisto, and the Nantucket had moved to Stono, to be eady for any emergency. The Passaic had not returned from New York, and the New Ironside was still off Charles on, doing good service. This was the situation of the iron fleet, which just three months previous moved in such grand march upon the birthplace of secession. The writer

"On Wednesday noon the Montauk, Weehawken, and Nahant, with their respective convoys, moved from Port Royal into the open sea, during one of the most magnificently grand and terrific squals and thunder storms which cently grand and terrific squals and thunder storms which I ever saw. The howling wild, the storm of rain, and the tempestucus sea deshed and beat upon the little iron ships with a crazy fierceness, while the lightning played all around them, and yet to the iron-clads it was as though the sea had been without a ripple and the sky without a cloud. Steadily we moved on, and the dawn of the following morning found us outside of Charleston bar. The Catskill had arrived from Ediato a few hours before, and hese four little ships, which, if melted and run into one, would hardly make a decent sized frigate, were here again, causing, I warrant, treason to tremble in the throne which it had stolen and reared in front of the city of secession and rebellion.

ceived word from Gen. Gilmore that he was not entirely ready, but he would commence the attack in twenty-four hours. We remained, therefore, at our anchorage, making such final preparation as the state of affairs required, and ready to move at a moment's notice. As the day wore on we could easily perceive by the going to and fro of steam boats and the occasional signal guns that we had surprised the occupants of Sumter and the guardians of Charleston. With our glasses we scanned the camps of Gilmore's men on Folly Island, and the locally where in so few hours the

on Folly Island, and the locally where in so few hours the ball was to be once more opened

"This morning (July 10th) was soft and mild. At 3.45

A. M. all hands were called, anchor was soon up, and in a few moments we were well under way, steaming well in across the bar. It was too early to perceive the condition of affairs on Morris Island, and not until half-past four o'clock could we easily distinguish the shore. Admiral Dahlgren, who had come up from Port Royal in the Augusta Dinsmore, now took his position on board the Catakill, as his blue pennant indicated. As we crossed the bar the work of the day began, commencing with the guns of Gen. Gilmore on Folly Island, which threw their shell and grape far over the low lands and bluffs of Morris Island into the channel beyond—indeed, into the neighborhood of the four

far over the low lands and bluffs of Morris Island into the channel beyond—indeed, into the beighborhood of the four iron-clads. It was a magnificent sight indeed. One heavy, unbroken, continuous boom, boom, boom, filling the air with bursting shell and spreading grape and sending a broad heavy veit of blue smoke behind and over the woods, against the dark foliage of which we watched with peculiar interest the rapidly succeeding fisshing of the guns.

"It was now half-past five o'clock, and the firing by the rebels from Morris Island was very irregular. The iron-clads steadily and slowly moved up the channel, sending their globes of iron across the island and into the bluffs which lined the coast. The batteries upon the bluffs were not used, probably from the scarcity of men, and the surprise of the attack. And yet we saw men around the little clusters of tents, which were near the batteries and upon the shore, but they seemed excited and unable to little clusters of tents, which were near the batteries and upon the shore, but they seemed excited and unable to man the batteries, even if disposed which they did not seem to be after the location of part of our cargo in the midst of them. Scou, however, we saw large bodies of men coming from the centre of the island up to and into the batteries which covered the bluffs. Immediately our the batteries which covered the bluffs. Immediately our shell were sent with astonishing precision among them, which caused the evacuation of their strengholds to be as rapid as the possession had been. Over the tops of the sue writs of election and appoint such agents as may be bluffs, through the valleys between them, around them, necessary to hold elections for members of the Legislature buffs, through the valleys between them, around them, and in all directions, the rebels were flying in straggling crowds, driven by our shells from the seaward, and from the land side by the troops of Gen. Gilmore's army, whose occupation of the south end of Morris Island had been indicated by the discontinuance of the firing of the heavy guns, and the rattling of musketry which now filled our ears. No sooner would a crowd occupy one of the batteries than a 15-inch would immediately dislodge them, sending them in confusion to the next battery, from which again they were scattered in a similar manner. From bluff to bluff, and through the gulleys, the rebels were continually flying, never stopping to use the muskets which they carried over their shoulders.

"But now, over the low point of beach on the south end of Morris Island, appear a dozen or twenty men, bearing the familiar army signal flag, and waving in excited exultation the Stars and Stripes. They had scarcely come into view, when the solid black mass of our men, with splendid front, and bearing above them our own banners,

into view, when the solid black mass of our men, with splendid front, and bearing above them our own banners, came over the point and moved, line after line, in beautiful order along the amooth beach. In vain the rebels tried to turn the guns upon the bluffs upon the advancing columns, for our shells immediately scattered sand and men in all directions. The line of bluffs, about half a mile long, had now all been evacuated with the exception of one solitary battery, from which they succeeded in throwing four shots upon our advancing men. The concentrated fire of the four iron-clads in two minutes drove the rebels from their last position, and sent them in flying crowds down the hills and over the low lands towards the city. Instantly our men secured the battery and turned the guns upon the flying rebels. In twenty-five minutes after the appearance of our men upon the lower end of Morris Island, they held all these bluffs and were using the guns.

Morris Island, they held all these bluffs and were using the guns.

"There are no other earthworks upon Morris Island, except upon the northern extremity. Between the bluffs and the upper end, a distance of perhaps two and a half miles, the island is low and narrow, easily swept by guns from the channel. Along the slope are some six or eight houses, toward which our forces rapidly moved. About two miles from the bluffs and near the shore, and within easy range of Fort Sumter, is a large and finely construct ed earthwork, with all the usual accompaniments of an extensive fort, and mounting probably some twenty guns. This fortification, called Fort Wagner, was commenced immediately upon the breaking out of the rebellion, and is a formidable affair. Further up, upon the extreme point of the island, and where the old Cumminga' Peint battery was, is another work, and a strong one, called Battery Bee. Sumter covers both of these.

"After the evacuation of the bluffs we moved slowly up the channel, shelling the low land as we moved. Soon the long range guns of Wagner opened upon us, with an

up the channel, shelling the low land as we moved. Soon the long range guns of Wagner opened upon us, with an occasional gun landward towards the troops. Shells were fired from Wagner, destroying two of the houses on shore, as they were serving as a protection to our shirmishers, who were rapidly advancing under their cover. The burning houses, filling the sky above with the black smoke, added to the interest which was now becoming intense. "The four iron-clads were now in excellent position off Wagner, and sending their 11 and 16-inch shell through and through the parapet, and opening great caves into the

"The four iron-clads were now in excellent position off Wagner, and sending their 11 and 15-inch shell through and through the parapet, and opening great caves into the immense solid walls and traverses which formed the earthwork. Seldom was a head seen above the parapet, and when the men sprang to load their guns, as soon as the black port holes in the turret were turned toward the fort, the men immediately disappeared as though shot. Shell after shell, with an occasional shrapuel and grape, were sent slowly and deliberately within the rebel work, doing fearful execution among the men, guns, and the well arranged and nicely sodded bastions and angles. It was a majolicent sight, and he was a lucky one who had possession of a stauding place within the little pilot-house and watched through the cyc-holes the asone which was becoming so intensely exciting. On the right is Moultrie, silent and still; across the narrow seaway is Sumter, with its red walls looming above the sea around it, with its parapet occasionally lighted by the gun-flash, while from under the rings of blue smoke which so gracefully float away above the strong walls issue their abot and bolts, but falling into the water and doing the iron fleet no harm. To the rear of Sumter the steamers are occasionally running evidently carrying men and munitions. To the left of Sunter is Cummings Point and Battery Bee; still further to the left, is Fort Wagner, now being torn and reat by our shells. On the extreme left, the regiments, which were but a few hours before marching in solid column up the beach, are now resting, their muskets stacked, and the men in groups upon the saad-hills, watching the fight in which they have now no participation, exempting indeed

Catakill, the iron-clads slowly withdrew down the chang and came to anchor, to give the men a resting and eating spell. The fire from Wagner, which for an hour had been decreasing, now rapidly revived, both upon us and upon the tro ps which now held and occupied the islan

No ther, however, paid any attention to the firing, and it soon became slow and irregular.

"We anchor abreast of the bluffs and come out upon the iron cecks once more with the most perfect noncha-lance. A field battery of Gen. G lmore's, which has been harnessed up all the morning, is moving off from the beach toward the low, level land of the island. The troops fall back from the advanced position which they had attained, and are resting and taking doner. Although the sun and are resting and taking donner. Although the sunshines warm, the air is cool, with a fir sh br ez. he
commanders of the four iron-clads lunch with the Admiral
on board the Catskill, and after returning to their respective vessels, the order is given to get under way arain, and
at fifteen minutes past one o'clock our anchor is up, and
we are steaming towards Wagner again. In half an hour
the old position is attained, and the little iron first are once more paving the interior of Wagner with iron globes. As the afternoon were away the fire from Wagner slackened again and grew irregular and inaccurate At 740 P. M. we withdrew after a hard day's fighting, and came to anorders came to the commanders to discontinue the repairs chor again in the channel below. The officers and men which were rapidly going on, and to immediately prepare are much worn and fatigued, but have stood to their weary

lat or admirably.

"We have been struck but once; the Catskill, however, bearing the Admiral's blue pen ant, has some honorable scars, and well she deserved them, for her shells must have the first. In the exeming Capt done much damage to the rebel fort. In the evening Capt.
Fairfax went on board the Conemangh, and returning at
12 (midnight,) informed us that he learned Gen. Gilmore
had lost 10 killed and 56 wounded, and taken 200 prisoners. At ten o'clock in the evening G. n. Gilmore, with his men, was in the r.fle-pits before Wagner."

A LESSON

What a lesson to the fosterers of hatred between the North and South is the fraternization of the two armies at Vicksburg after the surrender! To-day, says the corre pondent of the New York Tribune, "both armies seem to have discarded every feeling of personal bitterness, and to have recognised the quarrel in which they have been fighting a purely public one, that ought not to interfere with friendly personal rela ions. Wherever you turn in the streets of Vicksburg, and on whatever transport you go, you will find Union officers and soldiers treating rebel officers and soldiers to the best entables and drinks our army can afford, as if they were old friends just met after a long separation. Cordiality and good feeling prevai throughout the city." There were no jeers by the Union men They talked calmly about the war. "To my surprise," says this observer, "I have never elsewhere heard these conversational controversies about the war and its causes and ends so calmly and mildly conducted since the is now in pursuit of the remnant of his forces. ommencement of our national troubles No one who has witnessed this extraordinary meeting of the two armies can fail to have seen this friendly spirit manifested. It is teen miles above. I shelled and drove most of them back a subject of remark throughout our army. My belief in killed several, wounded twenty-five or thirty, and captured the irreconcilable character of the feud between the North twenty more horses. I have but two men wounded and the South has been greatly undermined thereby." There have been substantially the same scenes on other occasions. The people North and South do not want this war one moment longer than is necessary to re-establish the Union, the Constitution, and the law.—Boston Post.

REORGANIZATION IN TENNESSEE.

We somedays ago gave a brief account of the proceed ngs of the Union Convention which met at Nashville ennessee, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of re estab lishing a Loyal Government in that State The Convention, consisting of some two hundred delegates, remained in session about a week. We recur to the subject at this time for the purpose of inserting the resolutions adopted by the Convention, a correct copy of which has just reached us in the Nashville Union of the 18th instant. They are as follows:

Resolved, That all laws, ordinances, and resolution passed by the Legislature of Tennessee since April 12, 1861, intended to effect constitutional changes in the government of the State, and to separate it from the Federal Union, are unauthorized, the work of usurpation, and therefore void.

Resolved, That, in view of these circumstances and the

condition of the State resulting from such pretended legislation, it is of vital importance to the people to elect a Legislature to meet at this Capital on the first Monday of October next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Resolved, That, as the overthrow by treason of the civil

powers of the State has demanded the exercise of the power granted to the Federal Government to guaranty to every State a republican form of government, this Convention cordially approves the action of the President in the appointment of Andrew Johnson Military Governor

of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we request Gov. Andrew Johnson to is on the first Thursday in August next, or as soon thereafter as may be expedient, and that he provide such agents with the means of carrying out the purposes of such appoint-

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of policy of Gov. Johnson as Military Governor of the State, and pledge to him our hearty co-operation and support in whatever measures may be requisite for the restoration of Tennes-see and her people to their civil and Federal relations.

The Louisville Journal, in remarking upon the proceed ings of this Covention, says:

"The hearts of the people are with the old Government established by our fathers; they love it the more ardently since they have known how to appreciate its true value by being deprived so long of its protection and its beneficial influences; they are ready to make exertions and sacrificant of the terminal and that can be according to the control of ces for its restoration; and that can be accomplished in no manner so effectually, quickly, and permanently, as by reconstructing the shattered pillars, disenthralling the subjugated loyal sentiment, reanimating the down-trodden masses, and unchaining the fettered spirit of freedom, which has been hiding in caves and seeking refuge in the deep recesses of the mountains from the terrible despot-ism of Confederate conscription."

That will be a happy day when Tennessee once takes her position freely and heartily among the old sister States, and when the carnage that has desolated her fair fields shall cease.

IMPORTANT TO ALIENS.

An official order from the Provost Marshal General prescribes that any person claiming exemption on the ground of alienage shall file before the Board of Enrollment an affidavit-

1. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government

of which he claims to be a subject.

The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date.

That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.

That he claims to be exempt from service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State. the United States, and has never voted in any State.

This affidavit may be supported by any proof the party nsy offer. If the Board be satisfied that the party claim ing exemption is fully entitled thereto under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft; but if not satisfied they are required to refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal, for decision to the Department of State, in the mean time suspending any action in the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department in such case is to be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is or is not subject to military duty.

ALARM IN MISSISSIPPI AND MOBILE.

The fall of Vicksburg has occasioned great alarm throughout Mississippi and Alabams, and the rebels seem altogether at fault as to what they shall do to protect certain to follow. Major Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding at Mobile, issued a proclamation to the citizens of that place on the 5th warning them that the calamity at Vicksburg had a peculiar significance for them; that Mobile might be attacked in a short time; that the troops must be immediately armed for protection, and that able-bodied It is reported that Admiral Porter is to command the Mississippi river, while Admiral Farragut is to perform some service outside, where active operations are to commence. This may mean that Mobile or Galveston is to be attacked.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS. The St. Louis Republican says the President of the Military Governor of Arkansas, and that in consequence Governor John S. Phelps has been relieved from the duties

ROUT AND CAPPURE OF MORGAN'S BAND. OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Geo. BURNSIDE transmitted to Major Gen HALLECK vesterday from Cincinn ati the following official despatch from G n. Shackelford, stating the results of his encounter with a part of the forces of the rebel Gen Morgan : HEADQUARTERS GIEGER'S CREEK, July 20 1863

We chased John Morgan's command over fifty miles today. After heavy skirmishing, for near seven miles, between the Twenty-fifth Ohio, of Col. Wilford's Brigade, at advance, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand this afternoon, when a fight ensued which lasted an hour. The rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The flag was received by Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked an hour for consultation. I granted him forty minutes, in which time all the command, excepting Morgan, who deserted, taking with him a very small squad, surrendered. It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and I learned that it was the understanding of Morgan's officers and men. The number killed s inconsiderable. The number of prisoners is between one thousand and fifteen hundred, including a large number of colonels, majors, and line officers. I captured be tween six and seven hundred prisoners yesterday. I think I will espture Morgan himself to-morrow. SHACKELFORD, Brigadier General.

Gen. Burnside adds: "We have strong hopes of being able to capture Morgan and the remaining portion of his command, thus entirely wiping out this band. He has less than seven hundred men with him. All his artillery and wagons and all other property is in our hands. Prisoners taken since our forces overtook him amount to over twenty-five hundred, with all their horses, equipments,

OFFICIAL DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY U. 8 STEAMER MOOSE, Above Buffington Island, Ohio River, July 19

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy : After chasing Morgan nearly five hundred miles, I at last met him on the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing two of his pieces of artillery. He abandoned the rest to Gen Judah. His forces broke in confusion from the banks, and left his wagon train and

Since writing the above I followed further up the river. and met another portion of Morgan's force fording, four slightly.

Shoal and very swift water has been much to our disadvantage to day. Must move below Buffington to night in consequence of falling water. Our shell and schrapnel created great confusion in the

rebel ranks, killing and wounding many. LE ROY FITCH, Lieut. Commanding

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 18th instant has about five columns of extracts from the Baltimore American of the 15th instant with reference to the late riot in New York, to which it gives a prominent heading in large types. In its editorial remarks it says :

"The great riot in New York, of which we give an account to-day, is a very significant and important sign of the times. The opposition to the conscription law has triumphed over the Government in a three days' battle. Lincoln has been compelled to suspend the draft, and Governor Seymour was constrained to promise this in deence to the mob.

The Richmond Enquirer quotes several columns of th same matter, and says editorially :

"We have but to persevere in our determined resistance, gird ourselves to the task of winning our indepen-dence more sternly than ever yet a little while, and we shall see the giant but hollow hulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood." SAPETY OF GEN. LEE'S ARMY

The Richmond papers of the 17th instant congratu hemselves and the Southern people that Gen. Lee has safely recrossed the Potomac. The Dispatch says:

"The fears of those who believe that Gen. Lee was hope, be agreeably relieved by the intelligence that he is back again with his army perfectly sound and in good condition. What his motives were it were a waste of time o guess. We must be satisfied with knowing that they were the motives of a great General, and, therefore, ne-

A REBEL CALL TO ARMS. The Richmond Enquirer, before it was apprized of the retreat of Gen. Lee, published the following call "To Arms" in view of the failure of his enterprise :

"There is to be no peace. All hope of a speedy peace depended on a decisive success of Lee's army; and that success has not been decisive. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson by the enemy, and the partial and incomplete character of our operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland, together with the abandonment of Middle Tennessee by the army of Bragg, have inflamed once more the war spirit of the Yankee nation to its highest pitch. Nobody at the North now speaks of peace, save on the terms of submission to the Union. Therefore peace there can be none. Three hundred thousand additional troops are called for by our enemy, and their enrollment proceeds rapidly. Lincoln will now be able to get as many men as he wants, and the enormous falsehoods of the Yankee press about the 'rout,' 'demoralization,' and so forth of Gen. Lee's army must necessarily have the effect of en-"There is to be no peace. All hope of a speedy pe press about the 'rout,' 'demoralization,' and so forth of Gen. Lee's army must necessarily have the effect of encouraging, the populations to still greater and more terrible efforts and sacrifices. It is true that our splendid army of the Potomac still defiantly holds its ground in Maryland, and may still be enabled to finish the destruction of Meade's forces and march upon Baltimore and Washington; still, the strong resistance already made to our advance, with the other successes which the enemy certain, that there can be no peace, nothing but desperat

EXPULSION OF NON-COMBATANTS. The Richmond Dispatch says: "Steps are being taken by the proper authorities to relieve this community of all that class of persons now remaining here with foreign protection papers in their pockets, and who refuse to perform local military service in time of danger. Many of these creatures have already amassed large fortunes by this war, and now, if they are not willing to protect their own property along with others, they deserve to be dispossessed of every dollar they have made here and to be driven barefooted beyond the limits of the Confederacy. Let them remain no longer to consume the necessaries of life that would serve to feed better people, but make them go, and go quickly and empty-handed

RICHMOND MARKETS, JULY 16, 1863. Specie and Bank Notes .- The new exodus of foreigners

from Richmond has had the effect of advancing the premium of specie, as the demand is temporarily much greater than the supply; but, in fact, transactions are insignificantly small, as very few holders are offering their gold. The brokers bid \$7.50 premium for gold and \$7 for silver. The asking rates are \$8.50 a \$9 premium. Bank notes have gone up like a rocket. The buying rate is \$1.25 a \$1.30 premium; the selling rate \$1.50 a \$1.60.

Bonds and Stocks.—The sales since our last report embrace Confederate bonds (100 m.) at 103 a 1034 and interest; do. 7's 100, Va. reg'd stock 135, N. Carolina 6's 250.

Missouri do. connens on. 275. Bank of Virginia stock 95.

themselves from the consequences which they regard as Bank of Richmond do. 110, Ins. Co. State of Va. 424.

Bank of Richmond do. 110, Ins. Co. State of Va. 424.

Produce, Provisions, &c.—Bacon is scarce and in better demand; we now quote at \$1.45 a \$1.55 for hog round. Butter—under an increasing demand prices have advanced; we quote at \$1.75 a \$2.25 per lb. Cheese \$1.50 a \$1.75 per lb. Dried Fruit—Apples \$10 per bushel; Peaches \$16 per bushel. Eggs \$1.50 a \$1.75 per dozen. Hay \$9 a \$10 per 100 lbs., very scarce and wanted. Lard \$1.55 a \$1.60 per 100 lbs. Potatoes—New Irish \$10 a \$15 per bushel. Cornmeal \$10 a \$10.50 per bushel. Corn \$10 per bushel. Flour—Superfine \$31 a \$32; Extra \$33 a \$34; Family \$36 a \$37 per bbl. Wheat—there is very little or none offering; the mills are buying there is very little or none offering: the mills are buying nothing, having no business to do. We quote from \$5.50

there is very little or none offering; the mills are buying nothing, having no business to do. We quote from \$5.50 a \$6, though some prime qualities may bring higher.

Groceries.—Sugars are still unsettled, yet we now quote common browns at \$150 a \$1.75 per lb. Molasses \$11,50 a \$12.50 per gallon. Coffee \$3.25 a \$4. Rice 15 a 20c. Sait 35c. Candles \$2.25 a \$2.50.

Liquors.—Whiskey \$25 a \$40—the last-named figure for a prime article; Apple Brandy \$26; French Brandy (imitation) \$45 a \$50.

Leather.—Sole \$3.75 a \$4; Harness \$4 a \$4.25; Upper \$5 a \$5.50; Calf-akins \$3 50 a \$4 per dozen.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following despatches from Gen. Grant were received

ceterday at the Headquarters of the Army VICKSBURG, (MISS.) JULY 15, 1863.

Major General H. W. HALLECK, General-in Chief: Gen. Sherman has Jackson invested from Pearl rive on the north to the river on the south. This has cut off many hundred cars from the Confederacy. Gen. Sherman eays he has force enough, and feels no apprehension about

the result Finding Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent Gen. Herron there with his division. He captured several hundred prisoners, one steamboat, five pieces of heavy artillery, and all the public stores feil into our hands. The enemy burnt three steamboats on the approach of the gunboats. The DeKalb was blown up, and sunk in fifteen feet of water, by the explosion of a torpedo.

Finding that the enemy were crossing cattle for the rebel army at Natchez, and were said to have several thousand there now, I have sent steamboats and troops to collect them, and to destroy their boats, and all means of making more.

U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding

RETREAT OF GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, (MISS.) JULY 18, 12 M. Major Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th He is now in full retreat east. Most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water, and general dis-

The rebel army paroled here have to a great extent deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direc-

Gen. Ransom has gone to Natchez to stop the crossing of cattle for the eastern army. On his arrival he found large numbers had been driven out of the city to be pastured; also, that munitions of war had recently been crossed over to wait for Kirby Smith. He mounted about two hundred of his men and sent in both directions. They captured a number of prisoners and five thousand head of Texas cattle, two thousand head of which have already gone to Gen. Banks. The remainder have been and will be brought here In Louisiana they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammuniti in Over two million rounds of musket ammunition were brought back to Natchez with the teams captured, and 268,000 many horses and small arms in my possession. Gen. Judah rounds, beside artillery ammunition, destroyed.

U. S. GRANT, Major General Commandies

ANOTHER BATTLE AT CHARLESTON. FORT MONROE, JULY 21 .- The United States gunboat

Circassian, Capt. Eaton, has just arrived. She left Charlesion last Friday afternoon, and reports that a battle commenced on Friday morning, by both land and naval forces. and was progressing when she left. No further particu-

CAPITULATION OF PORT HUDSON.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

By the sonexed official correspondence, preceding and attending the surrender of Port Hudson, it appears that Gen. Gardner, the rebel commander, determined upon a surrender immediately upon hearing of the fall of Vicks-HEADQUARTERS, PORT HUDSON, (LA.

July 7, 1863.

General: Having received information from your troops that Vicksburg has been surrendered, I make this

communication to ask you to give me the official assurance whether this is true or not, and, if true, I ask for a cessaon of hostilities with a view to the consideration of term

for surrendering this position.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant
FRANK GARDNER, Major General.

To Major General BANKS,

Commanding U. S. Forces near Port Hudson HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Before Port Hudson, July 8, 1863.
GENERAL: In reply to your communication dated the th instant, by flag of truce, received a few moments since, I have the honor to inform you that I received yesterd morning, July 7th, at 10.45 o'clock, by the gunboat Gene ral Price, an official despatch from Major Gen. Ulysses S Grant, United States army, whereof the following is a true

"Headquarters Department of the Tennessre "Near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

"General: The garrison of Vicksburg surrendered this norning. The number of prisoners as given by the officer is 7,000, field artiflery one hundred and twenty eight pieces, and a large number of siege guns, prob bly not less than sighty.

Your obcdient servant,

"U. S. Grant, Major General."

I regret to say that under present circumstances I cannot consistently with my duty consent to a cessation of hostilities for the purpose you indicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding

To Major Gen. FRANK GARDNER, manding Confederate States Forces, Port Hudson

PORT HUDSON, JULY 8, 1863 GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date giving a copy of an of-ficial communication from Major Gen. U. S. Grant, United

States army, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg.

Having defended this position as long as I deem my duty Having defended this position as long as I deem my duty requires, I am willing to surrender to you, and will appoint a commission of three officers to meet a similar commission appointed by yourself, at nine o'clock this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon and drawing up the terms of the surrender, and for that purpose I ask for a cessation of hostilities. Will you please designate a point outside of my breastworks where the meeting shall be held for this present. eld for this purpose!

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANK GARDNER

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES.

Before Port Hudson, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, stating that you are willing to surrender the garrison under your command to the forces under my command, and that you will appoint a commission of three officers to beet a similar commission appointed by me, at nine o'clock this morning, for the purpoee of agreeing upon and drawing up the In reply, I have the honor to state that I have designated

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone, Col. Henry W. Birge, and Lieut. Col. Richard. B. Irwin as the officers to meet the Commission appointed by you.

They will meet your officers at the hour designated, at a point where the flag of truce was received this morning. I will direct that active hostilities shall entirely cease on

my part until further notice, for the purpose state Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N P. BANKS, Major General Commanding To Major Gen. Frank Gardner, Commanding C S. Forces, Port Hudson

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION. The following are the articles of capitulation proposed between the commissioners on the part of the garrison of Port Hudson and the forces of the United States before said place, July 8, 1863, and approv. d and accepted by

Gen. Banks and Gen. Gardner : Article I. Major General Frank Gardner surrende to the United States forces under Major General Banks the place of Port Hudson and its dependencies, with its garrison, armament, munitions, public funds, material of war, in the condition, as nearly as may be, in which they were at the hour of cessation of hostilities, namely, six

Article 2 The surrender stipulated in article one is qualified by no condition, save that the officers and enlisted men comprising the garrison shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war, according to the usages of civi-

Article 3 All private property of officers and enlisted Article 3 All private property of officers and emisted men shall be respected, and left to their respective owners. Article 4. The position of Port Hudson shall be occupied to morrow, at 7 o'clock A. M., by the forces of the United States, and its garrison received as prisoners of war by such general officers of the United States service as may be designated by Major Gen. Banks, with the ordinary formalities of rendition. The Confederate troops will be drawn up in line, officers in their positions, the right of the line resting on the edge of the praise much of the cil. the line resting on the edge of the prairie south of the rail-road depot, the left extending in the direction of the rail-lage of Port Hudson. The arms and colors will be piled conveniently, and will be received by the officers of the United States.

Article 5. The sick and wounded of the garrison will be cared for by the authorities of the United States, as sisted, if desired by either party, by the medical officers of